Morning Oregonian.

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GENERAL NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN

Severe Weather on the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, NOV. 4.—Steamships arriving from Europe report severe weather on the banks of Newfoundland, which detained them from 24 to 48 hours beyond schedule time. The steamship *Albania* from Cardiff, Oct. 25th, was thrown so far over on her side that it was difficult to keep her headed up to the gale and the seas swept over her decks fore and aft, carrying overboard everything movable, and doing slight damage to upper works.

The Late Storm the Severest Ever Known.

Sailing vessels which arrived this morning looked as though they had received a severe handling by the recent cyclone which swept the coast.

Their sails were in rags, and the vessels had generally a battered appearance. The oldest captains state that they never experienced a fiercer gale.

Fever Relief Measures Stopped.

Rules which Postmaster James placed in the postoffice for Memphis sufferers by yellow fever have been removed. Total amount received, $1031 during October.

Arrival of Lieut. Weir's Body at New York.

The body of Lieut. Wm. B. Weir, killed by Ute at Milk creek, arrived to-day and was received by Capt. Geo. Weir with the 5th artillery. The remains will be interred at West Point.

Mutiny at Sea.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 4.—The British brig Jos. S. Berry, Capt. Haward, with lumber, from Pensacola for Montevideo, arrived with crew in mutiny. The captain was very badly cut. His life was saved and the mutiny quelled by his daughter.

GRAND SOUND EASTWARD

Enthusiastic Receptions in Iowa.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

COUNCIL BLUFFS, NOV. 3.—A special train carrying Gen. Grant and party left for Burlington, Iowa, at 9 o'clock this morning via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad.

BURLINGTON, Nov. 4.—The special train which had reached Omaha was received by a salute at Council Bluffs. Thirty-nine members of the Grand Army of the Republic received Gen. Grant, and Gov. Gear made a speech of welcome and offered an escort of the Grand Army across Iowa, which Gen. Grant accepted with the remark that there was no case when their protection was more necessary than now. I hope this occasion may prove a more pleasant one than when I visited your escort before. I thank you, governor, and the state of Iowa, heartily, for your good will and your escort." Three cheers were given for the general, and an enthusiastic German proposed three cheers for "Lieutenant Grant." Soon after the train started a man in attempting to climb to the platform of the rear car was thrown off and fatally injured by falling under the wheels. The train stopped a few minutes at Glenwood, where a large crowd awaited lustily, and arrived here about noon. Senator Hibbard stepped on the platform and introduced Gen. Grant, who spoke briefly, assuring the people of Iowa that he was always glad to take them by the hand, and at their homes and in the field. Mrs. Grant being called for appeared and bowed as the train moved off.

CRESTON, Iowa, Nov. 4.—At Villisca Gen. Grant went through rather a severe handshaking in a good-natured way. The run from Villisca to Creston, 45 miles, was made in 60 minutes. A large arch was erected over the track here, and a large crowd was in waiting.

Imprisoned for Life.

DENVER, Nov. 3.—James Larch, who recently murdered his wife and four-year old child at Hadley, near Lapier, has been convicted and sentenced to solitary confinement and hard labor for life.

AT SCARLINGTON.

Enthusiastically Received by the Citizens—Parade and Receptions.

SCARLINGTON, Nov. 4.—An immense crowd filled the streets to-day, and the city presented a gay holiday appearance, nearly every building being profusely decorated with national emblems and with flowers. The principal streets are liberally arched, the arches bearing appropriate pictures and mottoes. The fire department has been parading the streets this morning, white a carriage drawn by four white horses, containing Gen. Grant, Gov. Foster and Mayor Adams has been about the city escorted by a grand escort and followed by other carriages. Enthusiasm was general. At noon a reception for members of the press was held at the mayor's office, and a copy of this morning's issue printed on white silk was presented to Gen. Grant. Lunch was served at the Scarlington House, after which there was a general reception at the hotel, where there was a long queue waited to shake hands with the ex-President. Mrs. Grant also had a reception at the mayor's house.

THE DEAD HERO.

Gen. Hooker's Body at New York—Preparations for the Funeral.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Preliminary services over the removal of the remains of Maj. Gen. Hooker from Garden City this morning were very solemn, although unattended with any military parade which will characterize the funeral to-morrow. It attracted a large crowd of persons not only from the immediately adjacent villages. After the services the body was borne from the room and out of the hotel on the shoulders of eight soldiers. The remainder of the command acted as an escort and marched with guns reversed. The procession moved slowly down the avenue to the depot, followed by a large train of friends, where a special train was in waiting. The remains arrived in this city at Hoboken and were taken to the City Hall and placed in state in the governor's room. Further permitting the parade of military honors at the funeral will be impossible to-day.

Announcement to the Army of Gen. Hooker's Death.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The following general order has been issued by Gen. Sherman:

The death of Major General Joseph Hooker, U. S. A., which took place at Garden City, L. I., on the 31st, is announced to the army. In announcing the decease of this gallant veteran, honored with the thanks of congress for "skill, energy and perseverance," the general takes occasion to recall the memory of the army the distinguished services rendered by Gen. Hooker throughout the civil war in Mexico as well as the late war. His services in the field gave promise of the symptoms of energy, vigor and skill in action which has since characterized him. It is not necessary here to narrate his achievements. They are matters of history, and his soldierly deeds may well excite admiration and emulation. His surviving comrades of the military division of the Atlantic will no doubt take pains to be fitted at fort Columbus the flag to be displayed at half-staff during the funeral ceremonies in New York city. Like honors will be paid at Newport barracks, Kentucky, on the day of interment in Cincinnati. Officers requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Passenger Train on the N. Y. & G. L. R. R. Plunges Into the Hackensack River—One Person Killed and Seven Wounded.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

HACKENSACK, Nov. 4.—A passenger train this morning on the New York and Greenwood Lake railroad, composed of one engine and one coach, ran into the Hackensack river, owing to the draw bridge being open. Engineer Dexter was wounded by jumping before the locomotive reached the edge of the chasm. There were about twenty persons in the coach, mostly business men living at Arlington, Montclair, and Greenwood Lake, on their way to New York. H. D. Wood, baggagemaster, was sitting on the front seat of the passenger coach. He saw the train was off on the front platform of the coach, and coming to the edge jumped to the ground. He then rushed out through the doorway, and seeing the forward part of the engine in the river, sprang into the draw, himself jumped into the river. Two particulars have not yet been received. Only one person is thus far reported killed—Dexter, engineer, aged 30, and residing in Jersey City with his wife and family. His neck was broken and he died instantly. The wounded known are E. D. Wood, baggage-master, back injured and hurt internally; P. B. Tuttle, of Montclair, merchant in New York City, badly cut and bruised, taken back to Newark; Harrison D. Woodside, head injured internally, was slowed a quantity of salt water, which he vomited with blood, also taken to Newark. John Musker, brakesman, severely scalded by striking the bridge. W. Stark, conductor, badly bruised, but not seriously hurt. Jesse Williams, brakesman, bruised across the head, side and arms. Others suffered from drenching and exposure of fifteen to twenty minutes in cold water.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Withdrawal of Bullion from the Bank of England.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £320,000.

Attempted Assassination.

VIENNA, Nov. 4.—A telegram from Riva in Tyrol states that some men concealed behind a bush attempted to shoot a major of the 5th Austrian guards.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

Sprague the Murderer.

SAN BUENA VENTURA, Nov. 4.—In the district court this morning Judge Fawcett, after reading the order of the supreme court, fixed Friday, Dec. 5th, as the day for the execution of F. A. Sprague, convicted of the murder of T. W. Moore in April, 1878. It is said that a petition will be at once circulated asking the governor to commute the sentence on the ground that the witnesses on whose testimony he was convicted broke down on subsequent trials of other prisoners; and that Austin Brown, the principal witness, has been decided by the supreme court to have been accessory.

Assessments.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Chollar and Potosi levy assessments of 50 cents each.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Telegraph Tariff Reduced.

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 4.—President Minor has reduced the tariff on night messages over the Puget Sound telegraph line to co operate with the Western Union night rate system, to take effect on the 15th inst.

The *City of Chester* left for Nanaimo at 11 A. M. Heavy southeaster blowing.

MARK LANE REPORT.

Threshing in England—A Fluctuating but Healthy Market.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in a review of the British grain trade for the past week, says that the wet and fair condition of land in England delays ploughing. Comparatively little wheat is yet sown. Despite damp weather a good deal of English wheat has been threshed lately with results fully confirming the shortness of the crop.

The bulk of the wheat offered for sale during the past week, owing to pressing pecuniary needs of farmers, has been anything but good. Really sound grain fit for milling or seed is now comparatively rare and was unaffected by a decline of 1s@2s per quarter which has been generally quoted.

Trade has been very dull. If no further decline occurs in foreign wheat before the approaching closing of Baltic ports by ice, there appears sufficient strength in the trade to withstand the influx of American without the present range of values undergoing much alteration during the winter, even if a slight further fall occurs. It is more than likely that will be speedily recovered under the influence of increased demand from France. Local trade has been very quiet throughout the week with only a moderate countrywide demand. Speculators are anxious to realize, and prices receded about 1s per quarter for all descriptions of foreign wheat. Indian wheat has been arriving more freely, and has attracted a fair share of attention, though activity thereto will probably be less marked than in 1878 when large arrivals very seriously interfered with the sale of Russian and American descriptions.

Arrivals of maize have been very light, but at the beginning of the week it was unsalable except at a reduction of 6d per quarter. Prices have tended downward ever since.

Arrivals at ports of call have been limited. Depression in wheat continued until Thursday when the decline since Monday amounted to 2s per quarter. Sales, however, were few. A reaction has since occurred, and 1s@1s 6d of the decline has been recovered. The demand for maize has been small, and it has receded 6d per quarter.

Business in wheat to arrive has been very restricted, and red winter declined 2s@2s 6d per quarter during the week, both on passage and for shipment; but lasts 6d has since been recovered.

Barley is quiet and steady. Maize has fallen fully 6d per quarter.

Sales of English wheat last week were 39,966 quarters at 36s 4d, against 69,000 quarters at 39s during the corresponding week of last year.

Imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending October 25, were 187,738 cwts of wheat and 209,175 cwts of flour.

THE NORTHWEST.

Western Oregon.

Hank Lewis, employed in a livery stable at Independence, was kicked in the abdomen a few days ago by a horse, and will probably die from the effects of the hurt.

The fishing schooner *Emily Stephens* which arrived at Astoria on the 30th ult., from the Cape Flattery fishing grounds, has done a pretty fair business. She will go into winter quarters.

Col. Cook Talcott, chief engineer of the Astoria and Winnemucca railroad, started on Monday into the field again on the preliminary survey, and will go through to Forest Grove.

There was a grand fox hunt at Salem last week. A Piety hill man had three of these somewhat singular pets which, escaping from his grounds, raided for a day or two on the chicken roosts of the neighborhood. A hunt was finally inaugurated by the women and children whose fowls had been killed, which ended in a bloody and complete triumph for the assailants.

The authorities of Polk county have succeeded in capturing one of the men who attempted the robbery at Independence last Friday. His name is John Mathie; he has lived in that place for a number of years with his parents, and has heretofore always borne a good reputation, but having fallen into bad company, he has sinned and consequently will have to suffer the penalty of the law. He has given the "whole business away," and as the other parties are well known, having lived in Independence for over a year, they will probably soon be captured, as men are close on their track. Young Mathie is now in jail.

Southern Oregon.

In his visit to Fossil lake, says the Ashland *Tidings*, Prof. E. D. Cope found fossil remains of the following description: Mammals—One species of elephant, three of the horse, two of the llama and one each of the sloth, otter, wolf, rabbit, ox and gopher. Birds—One species of swan, three of the goose, four of the duck, two of the crebes, one of the mud-hen. Fishes—Two species of club and three of the sucker. Of the reptils order nothing but a toad was found. Besides these there were a lot of bones which the professor was not prepared to classify in the field, and which may add other varieties of animals to the list. The wolf mentioned is identical with the race of to-day.

Eastern Washington.

"Wheat haulers wanted" is placarded all over the Walla Walla country.

The Walla Walla foundry caught fire last week but was saved by the department. Damage $200.

Prices at Walla Walla: Wheat, per bushel, 80@85c; barley, per cental, 90c@$1; oats, per cental, $1@1 10; potatoes, per cental, $1 25@1 50; hay, per ton, $8@10; bran, per ton, $10.

There is a convention of the Episcopal church now in for the first time east of the mountains, at Walla Walla. Bishop Morris and a number of his clergy were in attendance. The session was interesting, we afford.

The annual meeting of the Walla Walla Agricultural Society was held on the 30th ult., when the following officers were elected: President, H. Van Dorn; Walla Walla; A. A. Stephens, Touchet; J. Lewis, Waitsburg; W. Wilson, Dayton; W. Rowe, Milton; Geo. Baker, Umatilla; S. Rogers, Pataha; J. Cunningham, Columbia; H. Hunt.

One of the most effective campaign documents of the Republican party was an address representing Grant receiving the sword of Peace and Victory at the hands of the Temple of Liberty. And yet a San Francisco editor would hold up Rochester, Powell and Shell mound, mashed ale and lunacy, and proceed to make a harmonious compromise, depicting a ticket seller keeping the dominoes on of a circus with a tent-pin.

A man by the name of Richardson had a leg broken last week near Weston.

YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS.

A GENERAL REPUBLICAN BOOM.

Cornell Elected in New York—Probable Democratic Majority on Balance of Ticket—A Letter States Overwhelmingly Republican.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

NEW YORK.

Scattering Reports—Much Scratching of Ballots—Quiet Hard Work at New York City.

ALBANY, Nov. 4—Noon.—Weather cold and lowering. There has been great activity at the polls, indicating a heavy vote out. It is impossible to discover which ticket is receiving the most votes, scratching has been so general. Each party is divided on local issues and all sections are earnestly at work. Never were there so many pasters used at an election.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The day is fine and the election proceeds quietly. Workers are too busy pushing the claims of their candidates to give any time for brawls or fights. No trouble is expected by the authorities, notwithstanding the intensity of the feeling existing. Robinson's men say that the election will be settled in this city and Brooklyn. Kelly claims that they will poll enough votes to retire Robinson forever. Friends of Cornell are confident of his election, yet many republicans scratch his name from the ballot and many more vote for Robinson.

The First Returns—Cornell's Election Claimed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Indications are that Kelly will poll about 28,000 votes in this city and that Cornell is elected governor.

Fifty election districts in the city give Cornell 3405, Robinson 3097, Kelly 2846, Hoskins 3402, Potter 6557.

One hundred and twenty election districts give Cornell 8114, Robinson 10,003, Kelly 7280, Hoskins 8534, Potter 16,311.

State Senators in New York City.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Returns from the various senatorial districts indicate the election of Hogan, Tammany democrat, in the fifth senatorial district, Zebacker in the sixth, Eidman, republican, in the seventh, Strahe, republican, in the eighth, Bixby, Tammany democrat, in the ninth, Astor, republican, in the tenth, and Foster, republican, in the eleventh. New York City will give John Kelly 40,000 votes.

Republicans Carry Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Nov. 4.—A republican victory is generally conceded here. The republican nominees for principal city offices are about all elected by majorities ranging from 1000 to 1500.

The Vote in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 4.—Returns from a little over half the city give Robinson 21,743, Cornell 17,171, and Kelly 2671.

The Vote of Monroe County.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 4.—Monroe county gives Cornell 8868, Robinson 6829, Kelly 1518. Only three districts to hear from.

Cornell Elected by 20,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—10 P. M.—Three hundred election districts out of 878 give Cornell 20,472, Robinson 25,289, Kelly 18,687, Hoskins 21,724, Potter 43,003. Republicans claim 20,000 plurality for Cornell, but are yet in doubt concerning the remainder of the state ticket.

In the city 190 election districts give Cornell 12,984, Robinson 15,787, Kelly 11,568, Hoskins 13,675, Potter 25,954.

How It Looked at Midnight.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (midnight).—The figures now at from outside the cities of New York and Brooklyn indicate that Cornell is elected. He will come to Harlem River with a plurality of at least 35,000, against which Robinson has about 12,000 in New York city and about 15,000 in Brooklyn. This reduction elects Cornell by a plurality of 13,000, which may be increased to 15,000 or reduced to 10,000. The democratic state ticket, other than Governor Robinson, is thought to be elected. Both branches of the legislature are republican.

The Latest.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—1:30 A. M.—Five hundred election districts in the city, out of 6790, give Cornell 38,522, Robinson 43,561, Kelly 31,249, Hoskins 25,728, Potter 73,431.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Butler Carries Boston by a Heavy Majority.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Full vote of this city: Long, 18,238; Butler, 23,445; Adams, 1530; Eddy, 99. Butler's majority over all, 3578; majority over Long, 5207, an increase of 710 votes for Butler over last year.

The Vote of Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 4.—Long, 2830 Butler, 2204; Adams, 1821; Eddy, 25. Republican loss, 192.

A Butler Majority at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 4—8 P. M.—Returns from four wards, including two republican strongholds, give Butler a plurality over Long of 416. Two wards not yet reported last year gave Butler 708 majority. Butler's vote surprises everybody and his majority will probably be 1200. Four wards give Long 1291, Butler 1707; Adams and Eddy very few.

Reports from Other Towns.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Nineteen towns, including New Bedford and Taunton, give Long a majority of 2738 over Butler. Taunton gives Long 1042 and Butler 1365. Last year Talbot received 1934 and Butler 1427. Returns from Lowell, not yet complete, show a heavy gain for Butler. In ward six Butler's son is beaten 23 votes for representative by Pinckman (Rep.), although the general carries the ward for governor. Holyoke gives Long 881, Butler 1063 and Adams 31—an increased majority for Butler over last year. One hundred and thirty seven towns and 16 cities give Long 6504 major ity over Butler.

Butler Beaten by Perhaps 15,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Returns as far as received indicate that Long, republican candidate for governor, is elected by from 10,000 to 13,000 plurality, and this may be increased to 15,000 by further returns. Republican candidates for state offices are probably all elected, and the legislature will be largely republican.

Butler's Friends Concede his Defeat.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The defeat of Butler is conceded by Butler's friends, who allow that Long's plurality will be 8000; but there is every indication that it will reach 15,000 and may touch 17,000. Republican councilors are elected and the legislature is overwhelmingly republican.

Two hundred and ten towns give Long 95,087; Butler, 81,563; Adams, 7719. Last year, Butler, 80,175; Talbot, 101,428; Abbot, 7004.

Complete returns from Hull, Cohasset, Braintree, Dennis, Harwich and Chatham give Long 501 majority.

Nearly a Level Vote.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—66 towns and cities in this state give Long 134,145; Butler, 130,932; Adams, 9755. The same towns last year gave Talbot 124,317; Butler 96,317; Abbot, 9004.

CONNECTICUT.

From Sixty to Seventy Republican Majority in the Legislature—The Political Situation in the State.

HARTFORD, Nov. 4.—The election in Connecticut to-day was for the legislature only and for the senate. Returns were held in only eleven of 21 districts. Of these the people's ticket is elected three senators, and of the seven elected last year who held over two were Democrats and one a Republican. Two democratic senators in the state will stand over in the senate, which will be republican by a majority of from 60 to 70 on joint ballot. Full returns are now counted sure to give a majority of 60 on joint ballot. Two legislators are now elected three months in the state senate, which will be republican by a majority of 4, and overwhelmingly republican in the house, 160 will be a majority of a full Union.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Tremendous Republican Majority in the State.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Partial returns from all parts of the state, and especially from the interior counties, show a republican gain of 10,000. Twenty-seven wards in Philadelphia out of 29 give Butler, republican, for state treasurer, 20,211 and Irvin over Bard, democrat, a majority of 3,951.

Gains in the Eastern Counties.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Returns so far are not complete enough to be accurate, but all show republican gains.

Mr. Jos. Ridgway and Senator Cameron are the leaders of the opposition of state rights but on the local issues will vote with the democrats on the views of the other unconstitutional.

THE WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

OLYMPIA, Nov. 3, 1879.

I have nothing of chronicle regarding the proceedings of both houses of interest to myself or others than the result of the ax fell taken in either house.

Senator Chandler, our death, has created profound feeling and will probably be the subject for comment in the legislature to-morrow.

Council.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Montgomery—C. B. 32, an act to create and organize the county of Skagit.

Tullis—C. B. 33, an act for the relief of James T. Berry.

Tullis—C. B. 34, an act to amend an act providing for the assessing and collecting of county and territorial revenue.

Dunbar—C. B. 35, an act to amend an act regulating the practice and proceedings in civil actions.

BILLS PASSED.

C. B. 21, an act regulating salmon fisheries on the waters of the Columbia river and its tributaries.

C. B. 24, an act to provide for the closing of places of business on Sunday.

H. B. 51—An act to amend an act relating to the support of the poor.

H. B. 80—An act to authorize the adoption of cemeteries.

H. B. 103—An act to legalize certain ordinances of the city of Seattle.

H. B. 25—An act supplemental to and explanatory of an act to provide for the incorporation of cities. Adjourned.

House.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Shaw—H. B. 108, An act to amend an act regulating the government of the hospital for the insane.

Blackman—H. B. 109, An act to appropriate one-half of the territorial tax of Snohomish county for the year 1880 for the purpose of building a territorial road therein.

Rooder—H. J. R. 18, Relating to the entrance and clearance of vessels under 30 tons register on Puget sound.

Taylor—H. B. 110, An act relating to the property rights of husband and wife.

Taylor—H. B. 111, An act to repeal the fence laws of Walla Walla, Whitman, Columbia, Spokan and Stevens counties.

Snyder—H. B. 112, To dispose of license money in Jefferson county.

Taylor—H. B. 113, An act to change the line between Walla Walla and Columbia counties.

Tucker—H. B. 114, An act to establish a board of pilot commissioners.

Gandy—H. B. 115, An act in relation to the county printing of Pierce county.

Catlin—H. B. 117, An act to repeal an act relating to the collection of poll taxes.

Perkins—H. B. 118, An act to legalize and establish certain roads.

Stevens—H. B. 119, An act to provide a system of revenue to be paid by certain foreign corporations and the manner of collecting the same.

Baker—H. B. 120, An act to amend an act in relation to roads, ferries, bridges and travel on public highways, approved Dec. 2, 1869.

Baker—H. B. 121, an act prohibiting the owners of hogs and sheep from permitting the same to run at large in Pacific county.

BILLS PASSED.

H. J. R. 13, relating to the entrance and clearance of vessels under 30 tons register on Puget Sound.

The house concurred in council amendment to H. B. 19, an act for the better protection of bridges in Washington territory.

The house concurred in council amendment to H. B. 73, an act for the relief of certain clerks and employes of the present legislature.

H. B. 80, relating to appeals from the decisions of county commissioners.

H. B. 64, an act conferring upon foreign corporations certain powers.

H. B. 82, an act to change the name of Clara Owen to Frederick Geer.

H. B. 88, an act to repeal an act defining the rights of jurors.

H. B. 81, an act providing for the protection of deer in Whatcom and San Juan counties.

BILLS KILLED.

H. B. 81, an act for the relief of Thos. Prather.

H. B. 85, an act providing for the payment of costs in certain cases.

C. B. 11, an act regulating the practice and proceedings in civil actions. Adjourned.

Presidents who have been United States Senators.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

Some newspapers, in discussing the prospects of Thurman, Bayard and Blaine as presidential candidates, have stated that the road to the White House is not through the senate chamber, and that no United States senator ever became president. The truth is, we have had at least nine presidents who were members of the United States senate, and, with three exceptions—Washington, Taylor and Grant—every one of the presidents had either passed through the house or senate. Adams was vice president; Jefferson, before he became president, was secretary of state and vice president; Madison had had a term of service in the house, and had been secretary of state; Monroe had been senator, secretary of state, vice president and foreign minister; Adams had had the same experience; Jackson was a member of the house, the senate and a foreign minister; Van Buren had been a senator, secretary of state, vice president and foreign minister; Harrison was a member of the house and vice president; Polk was a member of the house; Fillmore, a member of the house; Pierce, a senator; Buchanan, a member of the house, senator, secretary of state and foreign minister; Lincoln, a member of the house; Johnson, a representative and a vice president, senator after he had been president; Grant even had been secretary of war, and Hayes was a member of the lower house. With these facts of history it would seem that any member of congress might be pardoned for having an ambition for the presidency.

One Man of Sense in Mississippi.

There is one man of brain and common sense down in Mississippi. It is Judge R. S. Hudson, of Yazoo county. He was asked to be an "independent" democratic candidate for the assembly. He declined for private and family reasons, but took occasion to discuss the colored exodus, and said in his letter of declination:

What caused and occupied the late extra session of congress? It was an attempt on the part of the democratic party in the congress of the United States to repeal or otherwise get rid of the law placing federal marshals with their soldiers and posse at election polls to awe, bull-doze and intimidate the vote, or because that was the effect of it. The republican is opposed to repeal. The democrats would have been successful but for two vetoes of President Hayes. I am that sort of democrat in good faith and practice. What can one congressman say now in view of historic Yazoo whiskey? Why preach one thing and practice another? If supporting that democracy and advocating a free ballot, free and fair order canvass and election, and opposing any other sort make me a republican, then what does it make our representatives and the whole democratic party in congress?

Inshore Fishing.

[From the Astorian, Nov. 4.]

Capt. A. A. Henderson of the schooner *Emily Stephens*, called upon us yesterday, and from him we learn that it is not a settled fact as to whether the schooner will go in quest of more halibut this year. Since leaving here in April the schooner has made three successful trips into San Francisco with fish packed in ice, a trade in the fish here in Uncle Sam's domain and gone over into British waters, notwithstanding nobody there catches them, except a few Indians, and the U. S. government has paid the British government five and a half million dollars for fishing privileges of some sort, yet not clearly defined. Capt. Henderson does not feel sure in following the fish into British waters. The *Emily Stephens* has proven herself to be one of the most reliable and fast sea boats afloat, and it is a pity that she cannot pursue what might develop into a profitable business for Americans as well as the British, on the coast of the Pacific.

Cash Billings in Marriage.

Some people marry because they think women will be scarce next year, and live to wonder now the stock holes out.

Some marry to get rid of the incidental all the year that the game was one that two can play a and not by one.

Some marry for love without a cent in their pockets, and then set down as the most miserable people in the world, a prey to all sorts of indigence. Then looks desperate, and is the size and of the game.

Some marry in haste, and then set down and think it a pretty fair.

Some find the society which colors and the cheek, and the cheek, and the cheek,

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 5, 1879.

MORE SURPRISES.

The public desire increases to know who is the author of "The Diary of a Public Man" to whom publicity is being given through the *North American Review*. The disclosures furnished by the diary show that history can not be safely written till lapse of time after the events have occurred. For example, Major Anderson, who commanded at Fort Sumter, has been always regarded as a loyal hero, thoroughly true to the national government against the blandishments and sophistries of secession. But here is proof that he was a devout believer in state-sovereignty; that he deemed his primary allegiance due to his state, and that he did not deliver the forts in Charleston harbor to the confederates was owing entirely to the fact that his own state had at that time taken no action, though its withdrawal was encouraged by the confederates and confidently expected by them. Major Anderson was in fact only waiting for Kentucky to secede and join the confederacy. Upon that event he was prepared to recognize the authority of the government of Jefferson Davis, and to deliver up the forts. It appears from this record that Mr. Lincoln was well aware of this feeling on the part of Major Anderson, and no doubt also it was well known to the confederate government. The diarist confesses that he was himself astonished by the statements as to Major Anderson's position, but he could not doubt them. In fact "Anderson had no expectation whatever of the re-establishment of the government over the seceded states," and the information was direct that he "intended to be governed in his own future course by the course of his own state of Kentucky." Here the public mind is disenchanted in regard to another popular hero. But nothing in this direction can afford much further surprise since it became known from the tone of Stanton's letters to Buchanan that "the great war secretary" himself, for months after the war had begun, actually desired the success of the southern confederacy, and in his confidential correspondence predicted it. These incidents show how deep and embarrassing were the complications in which Mr. Lincoln found himself, and how greatly he was beset with perils on every hand; and they also afford new views of his own firmness and fidelity,—qualities without which no man could have borne himself and carried the country successfully through so trying an ordeal.

But in this installment of the diary there are further revelations. At that time (March 1861) few believed there would be war; there was no war party in the senate (the house was not then in session) and the drift of opinion among public men was towards peaceful separation. Yet it is clear that this view was not shared by Mr. Lincoln, and he was troubled by manifest want of earnest support among the republicans of the senate. It appears also that Mr. Douglas was in the confidence of Mr. Lincoln, and repeatedly challenged the republican senators to declare their position, but without effect. Everybody was drifting, and the pressure for office was immense. Mr. Douglas was incessant in his efforts to "drive the republican senators into showing their hands;" and on one occasion after a sharp debate "it was perfectly obvious that the two republicans who did most of the speaking—Hale and Wilson—knew Mr. Douglas to be really uttering the sentiments and sketching the policy of the president, and were pretty nearly half willing to admit as much and attack the White House, but they had discretion and self-command enough to forbear." The diary, so far as published, comes down to the middle of March, 1861, up to which time it is evident that scarcely any one except Lincoln and Douglas comprehended the gravity of the situation. There was in fact, as the Chicago *Tribune* puts it, a general settling down to the conviction that, failing to reconcile the existing difficulties, there should be a formal separation of the slaveholding from the non-slaveholding states. Indeed, this was the end desired by Mr. Sumner, who preferred such a result to war, or to peace with any further national association with slavery. How little these senators knew of the patriotism of the American people! It was unquestionably this willingness on the part of senators to dissolve the union that urged the hot heads of the confederacy to fire on Sumter. They, judging from the senate, did not believe the north would fight, and perhaps they were not more surprised than the politicians at the north at the popular uprising that followed the firing on Sumter. This history of that most important time in our national existence grows in interest, and it gives new light to the events so rapidly succeeding Mr. Lincoln's inauguration.

EUROPEAN ARMIES.

English journals present new statistics of the strength of European armies, compiled since the last regulations of the military establishments of the several powers went into operation. In Germany the system of army reorganization which began in 1866 has been fully carried out. This system has produced an army of 1,300,000 men. After making due deductions, the strength of the German army may be fairly put at 1,259,000 men of the line, including the reserves and first landwehr, all of whom are thoroughly drilled and ready to enter the field at any moment. These men are of various ages, from twenty to thirty-two years. Besides these, the German government can call out the second landwehr and the landsturm, which include all the drilled soldiers from 32 to 39 years of age. These would, after making deductions, number 1,300,000 men. All these 2,650,000 soldiers can be marched out in twenty-four hours after being called, as all the quartermaster's arrangements are made in time of peace to enable this to be done. From this total must be deducted 200,000 for the fortresses, 150,000 for the coasts and against Denmark and 100,000 for depots; so that 2,100,000 men are available for real warfare, the last of whom would only require a fortnight at the most to be on the frontiers. It is said that the border fortifications on the French side are completely finished and fully armed. They are furnished with large stores of provisions, and communicate with the interior of the country by means of good railways. France has, of course, good fortresses on the German frontier, and these are strengthened by smaller barracking forts, but, in addition to the fact that they will not be completed and in thorough working order before 1881, Germany has the advantage of a convex frontier, which would facilitate concentric attacks, such as regarded by military authorities as the most successful. The strength of the French army is, on paper, fifteen men for every hundred of population, as well as the Prussian army. [illegible] probably as much as the adherents of the party in England, which is not [illegible] 1879 in order by making [illegible] of Russian designs. There [illegible] on to say that next spring Rus[illegible] have 1,000,000 soldiers ready for the field, and that her own workshops and foundries being unequal to the strain she has given extensive orders for cannon, rifles and ammunition to German manufacturers, whose establishments are running day and night. And in order to hold up Bismarck it is asserted that the czar regards the opposition or liberal party in England as his ally, and that the success of this party at the coming parliamentary elections will have the effect of encouraging the aggressive designs of Russia, and of subordinating British interests to Russian designs. But it does not appear that this mode of putting the case is weakening the liberal party. On the contrary there are evidences of that party's growing strength. And yet Russia and England will undoubtedly at some future day, and perhaps not a distant one, meet in conflict in Central Asia. And this result is perhaps hastened by the virtual annexation of Afghanistan to Britain's Indian empire, which has been the consequence of the recent disorders of Cabul.

THE ELECTION.

Perhaps by this time the democratic party may begin to take in the full measure of its follies and blunders of the past year. The returns we have from yesterday's elections show that the republican boom continues. There is victory all along the line. Tilden has gone to meet Thurman. And what leader is left? Dark waters roll over many great hopes. A party which considered itself assured of overwhelming victory in 1880 suddenly realizes that its prospects are reduced to the slimmest of chances. The ample proposition that hope gave again fails in the promised largeness. Yet why should the party that forced the extra session and foolishly avowed to the country the purposes which the solid-south managers disclosed, expect to escape the catastrophe?

Uniformity of republican gains throughout the country shows that only great and general causes could have produced the results reported. The reason of it simply is that the old republican and national sentiment has been awakened. The confederates and their northern allies have talked too freely. A solid south, uttering its congress what has been heard for a year past, has been regarded as a menace to national principles and the settlements of the war. These things have united the republicans and brought them to the polls.

Cornell is undoubtedly elected governor of New York. Doubt is however expressed of the success of the balance of the republican state ticket, since the democrats were united except on governor, and their divisions on this one point served to unite them on the rest. All possible exertions were made both by the friends of Robinson and of Kelly to get all the votes they could, and the democratic state ticket, with the exception of governor, got the benefit of the heavy and united vote. It is unquestionable, therefore, that the democratic quarrel brought to that portion of the ticket on which the factions were united a vote which otherwise it would never have received. The only comfort the democrats can draw from the elections is that the result in New York leaves that state a doubtful one for next year. In this there is some plausibility. And since it may force republicans to admit that New York is still a doubtful state, it will leave them with a consciousness that they still have something to do next year. But since Tilden is laid away, what democratic candidate has the resources to carry New York? And if it should be carried what other northern state could be depended on to go with it?

In Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Illinois and indeed in all the other states reported, the republican gains are merely enormous. New Jersey is republican too in her legislature; and the vote in the states near Indiana indicates that not even Indiana would now throw a democratic majority. So likewise Connecticut comes into the republican line.

The New York *Times* says with reference to the recent opinions of members of the supreme court on the railroad case: "It is reported that the United States supreme court will make a new rule, requiring that all minority opinions shall be submitted to a majority of the justices before being published. Of course, this is provoked by the extraordinary performance of Justice Field, who used language in reference to his associates' opinions which would not have been permitted from any attorney at the bar. It seems a strange thing that so conservative and dignified a body as the supreme court should be obliged to exercise a species of censorship over the official utterances of its members in order to prevent public scandal. If the court should adopt a rule forbidding its members to become candidates for the presidency, perhaps the same end might be reached."

Dakota, almost, certainly, will be the next new state. Six railroads are now in course of extension into and through the territory. Population always rapidly follows railroads, and in the case of Dakota there is no exception. Vast quantities of land are being taken, and it is considered certain that the census of next year will show a population of 150,000, and perhaps 200,000. An immense area of good land still awaits occupation.

An inquirer wishes information as to conditions on which settlers may obtain Northern Pacific railroad lands. For accurate and authoritative information the best course to pursue would be to address the land agent of the company at New Tacoma, or General J. W. Sprague, general superintendent, who will cause the information desired to be furnished.

Amid the wreck of great hopes one light remains. Yazoo is democratic.

NEW TO-DAY.

LOST.

A BROOCH WITH GOLD CHAIN ATTACHED. The finder will be paid $5 on returning it to R. Knuff's Liquor Store, opposite Masonic Hall, Third street. nddlz

PHYSICIANS, TAKE NOTICE.

AN IMPROVED LOT (ONE ACRE), HOUSE, a Barn, young orchard, etc., with the entire practice of a good locality; said property in a small town on the proposed route of the Wenatchee Railroad, is offered for sale at $1,000 cash. For further particulars inquire at this office. nddlw

Genuine Rhine Wines.

Ex Br. bk. "George Bewley," from Liverpool, to San Francisco,

150 cases Rudesheimer, Marxsteiner, Hattenheimer, Johannisberger and Hochheimer Wine.

For sale by C. A. BURGHARDT. nddlp

FOR SALE.

150 000 FRUIT TREES!

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF NURSERY GROWN [illegible] consisting of [illegible] Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach, Plum, Prune, Quince, Nectarine, Apricot, Grape, Currant, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Strawberry, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Bulbs, Plants, Seeds, etc., etc., [illegible] Farmers are invited to call and examine stock before purchasing elsewhere. Catalogues sent free on application.

SCOTT BROTHERS,
Salem, Oregon.

SCHOOL TAX.

THE [illegible] FOR SCHOOL DISTRICT No. [illegible] ORDERED [illegible] A TAX OF [illegible] PER CENT. ON THE DOLLAR [illegible] ASSESSMENT ROLL [illegible] SCHOOL PURPOSES. [illegible] AT THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK [illegible] P. M. [illegible] ROLL [illegible] AND RECEIVE [illegible] THEREON. [illegible]

THOMAS A. [illegible] ENDORSED.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

AND COMMISSION

R KILBOURN

UCTION EH.

sent or Pine P O Box 608

and sell at 1 o'clock Pr cise sale

te, Merchandise, Stocks,

Horses, Buggies, Etc., Etc.,

the City or Country.

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AN & DWIGHT,

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RCHANTS,

First and Pine Streets.

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Rents collected Insurance effected

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For Wednesday

POSTPONED

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ill sell a general assortment of

Furniture, Stoves, Hardware

Crockery, Buggy or Wagon Harness

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ARDING WITH OR WITHOUT

Rooms at No 268 Second st Oppo

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WANTS.

NCADEN LOCKE,

N LABORERS WANTED AT CAS-

also teams steady work for the

duced transportation apply at St.

between 2nd & P M. to

C P SKINNER AGT

TO LET.

TO RENT.

ELY AND COMFORTABLY FUR-

to rent for 6 or 8 months, at

Inquire of D W WILLIAMS

n428

LARGE OFFICE ROOM FIRST

K Hill & Co's old stand 107 First

D W Prentice & Co's Music Store

NEW HOUSE JUST ERECTED

South of Taylor st has 14 rooms

om 2 water closets laundry wood

marble mantles in parlors 50ft

et Apply to JOHN WILSON

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DAIRY FARM CONTAINING

ERES, will be sold cheaply Inqu

Inquire of E DARLING & CO

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APPROVED LAND FIVE MILES

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street n166

UNK FOR SALE.

E HAND-DMP TRUNK NEAR

be entirely of hard leather for sale

this street Price $35.

FOR SALE

DING A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS

cation in the city Address JOHN

alloe n206lm

CIAL NOTICES.

BIDS

E BAR AT TURN HALLE DUR-

a Walk will be received by LOVE

e Palace of Art n2df

COCK FIGHT

ETWEEN GAMING FOWLS WILL

a Swan Island on Thanksgiving

who wish to put fowls in training

should apply to JOE TAYLOR

der, for further particulars n296lm

ON OF PARTNERSHIP

EREBY GIVEN THAT THE CO

heretofore ex sting between the

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n this day dissolved by mutual

Lashier retiring from said firm.

ip will be continued between

Thos. Mansfield who alone are

ceive and receipt for any accounts

HENRY KOCH.

THAD MANSFIELD

DELL S. LASHIER.

26, 1879. If

EIRS FOR NOVELTIES AND

pplies, A S SPENCE & CO 24

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ASIC' PAVILION.

FOR THE RENTING OF THE

Pavilion will be received on S

7 o clock P M stating time and

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bids Address H S NICHOLAS

Dekum s Building n1

UND IN MECHANICS' PA-

VILION

ING ARTICLES HAVE BEEN

Pavilion, and may be claimed by

Room No 10, Dekum s building

Hat 1 Scarlet Tobacco Pouch

Bank Kid Gloves 1 Drab Kid

Handkerchiefs 1 Cambric Head

Mrs. S B Morse. 1 Gold and Coral

Ornament Scarf 1 Empty Buck

ck Satin Bow 1 small Trunk Key

by mistake took two Table Mats

L M Cox will please return

addressed

H B NICHOLAS,

Room 10, Dekum s Building

ESSIONAL CARDS

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ND COUNSELOR AT LAW AND

dmiralty 125½ First st Portland

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L. FORD. DR. A. L. FORD.

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Montgomery sts.—Tel 369.

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9 A M to 4 P M n3dly

PS' NOTICES.

AKESPEARE, CAPT HUGHES,

le Neither the Captain nor the

signees will be responsible for any

e contracted by the crew

BALFOUR GUTHRIE & CO.

AMARDEN CASTLE, CAPTAIN

m Fort Lyttelton New Zealand.

ain nor the undersigned will

ove named vessel will be responsible

s that may be contracted by the

BALFOUR GUTHRIE & CO.

EGIAN BARK GINGNEE,

ived Neither the Captain nor

will be responsible for any debts

ntracted by the crew of the above

BROS & CHURCH Consignees.

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S H. KOONTZ.

anitis Oregon

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EXCHANGE

S REDUCED

Wards and Storage

Also a

CLOTHING DEPOT

Merchant Tailor

AT MERCHANT 198

J. Holmes.

GES FLOURING.

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING NOV 19

CITY.

THE ARC DENMARK arrived in from Alaska Bay last night

Capt Jas Carruthers of the Alice Dunham arrived in from Coos river last night and reports that the vessel struck on the sandy beach at the entrance to the bay on the ebb tide and remained there about two hours before the tide floated her off Mr Carruthers says that the vessel struck on the outer bar about 100 feet from the beach in about 18 feet of water and remained there about two hours before the tide floated her off The vessel was not injured in the least and proceeded on her way to Coos river without delay

THE FIRE LAST NIGHT—The fire which was discovered in the rear of the Occidental hotel on Front street about 10 o clock last night was extinguished by the fire department before any serious damage was done The fire originated in the rear of the hotel and was discovered by Mr Wm Hall who was passing at the time He immediately gave the alarm and the department responded promptly The fire was confined to the rear of the building and the damage will not exceed $100 The building is owned by Mr Wm Hall and is insured for $1000 in the Home of New York

THE DEAD BODY FOUND—The dead body found floating in the river near the Oregon Iron Works on Monday morning was identified yesterday as that of Mr Wm Hall who was drowned from the steamer Ocean Spray on the night of the 10th inst The body was found

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 5, 1879

ENGLAND'S OLD NOBILITY.

HOW THE GREAT LANDOWNERS OBTAINED THEIR ESTATES—THE ILLEGITIMATE ACQUISITION OF LANDED PROPERTY.

The London *Echo* has been publishing an interesting series of articles entitled "Our Old Nobility," in which the growth of the noble families of England has been portrayed. In a concluding article the writer thus sums up his views:

"In a hundred chapters I have merely sketched the agrarian history of the majority of our most notable aristocratic houses. In my selection I have not been guided mainly by the greatness of their possessions, but rather by their historic interest or present prominence. Thus I have included some like the Erskines and Fanes, whose estates are small, and have altogether omitted peers like Lord Tredegar, with over 100,000 acres, and Lord Penrhyn, with a rent roll of 200,000. I have dealt in all with 14 houses, owning in round numbers nearly five and a half millions of acres, with a rent roll of near £3,750,000, an average ownership of 45,000 acres, and an average rent roll of over £48,000. It certainly has not been my object to seek out examples of what for want of a better word, I will call illegitimate acquisition of landed property. Yet the result is that those who can claim that they have obtained their lands by money solely acquired in commercial or professional pursuits are singularly few, perhaps about a dozen in all. Compared with other peoples, we are a landless nation, and we are a landless nation in consequence of continual encroachments upon the rights our ancient forefathers possessed. Throughout the reigns of the Hanoverian kings landowners' parliaments were constantly passing inclosure acts, desirable for the most part, with a view to increased production, but resulting in the appropriation of between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 of acres of common land, of which the common people retained but a very small proportion—not more than 275,000 acres in all. Occasionally I have been able to point out where vast estates have been increased by these acts, but generally it has been impossible to obtain exact information. It is worthy of notice that accidently the lavish grants of the crown were checked by the power of resumption. Most of the vast estates seized and retained by William the Conqueror were dissipated by William Rufus, who was compelled subsequently to resume the grants which he had made. About the middle of last century the grasping avarice of one of the Lowthers, in attempting to obtain for himself a large tract of crown land, which had been previously granted to the Bentincks, occasioned the passing of what is known as the Nullus Tempus act, which secured the grantees of crown lands against any resumption of their properties. It is obviously impossible to reckon up acre by acre the quantity of land which has at various times been obtained otherwise than by purchase. The agrarian history of many of the great houses is complicated by the acquisition of property by marriage. I have, however, traced the previous history of such lands in a sufficient number of cases to show that we may safely presume that as a rule they have been acquired in much the same way as the rest. After a careful consideration of all the houses I have noticed, bearing in mind modern inclosure acts, and the increased value of lands due to the improvements of tenants, I cannot but arrive at the conclusion that not one-tenth of the estates in question have been acquired for value received, all, in some way or another, has been obtained for nothing.

"In Ireland the great majority of the landlords owe their possessions to successive confiscations. With regard to Irish landowners it ought to be borne in mind that in a very large number of cases it is the labor of successive generations of tenants which has given to the land almost all the value it possesses, and that not a few landlords have improved their properties by the aid of the state. When the corn laws were repealed a sop was given to the landowners. In the darkest days of commercial distress no statesman ever proposed to find out of the public revenue capital for manufacturers or shopkeepers; yet this was what was done for landlords after the repeal of the corn laws. Acts were passed which declared: 'Whereas, it is desirable that works of drainage should be encouraged in order to promote the increased productiveness of the land and the healthiness of the districts when it is required, and to supply the demand for agricultural labor, especially at that season of the year when other sources are expended, etc.,' £2,000,000 were allotted to English landowners, and £1,000,000 to Irish landowners, in order to make advances to them, to be gradually repaid at a low interest. Nor was the accommodation of the State Loan office resorted to by comparatively small proprietors. Among the Irish recipients was the wealthy Marquis of Waterford. For the most part, too, the landlords were content that the farmers should do the work of improvement, and we have the authority of Mr. Caird for stating that sometimes they borrowed of the government for their permanent advantage, and charged the farmer, who had only a temporary advantage, one and one and a half per cent more than they themselves paid. The popular theory that in England and Scotland all permanent improvements have been effected by the landlords is only very partially true. If we turn from the lowlands to the hills, the truth holds good that the cultivator has done the greater part of the work of reclamation. Had I but the space I could give multitudinous examples. Only give a young and energetic man a nineteen years' lease of an uncultivated waste contiguous to his farm and he will work miracles. In a multitude of cases it has needed not even that small security; the landlord's or agent's word was enough. But when the lease expired, or the old landlord or the old tenant died, the permanent gain at once became the property of the owner of the bare soil. I have walked on land, not more than a long day's walk from London, which is now paying its owner three times what it did a generation ago, and the owner has not laid out a single sixpence upon it. Landowners may try to throw dust in the eyes of the public by complaining that they cannot just now get three per cent. interest on the present purchase money of agricultural land; but when I know that a little farm in Carmarthenshire, which in the middle of the last century only brought in £10 a year to its owner, now pays its descendant ten times that amount every year, I laugh them to scorn."

THE GREAT COLORADO RIVER.

Astonishing Facts and Statements about it by Maj. Powell, Geologist.

In an address delivered recently before the academy of sciences of San Francisco, Prof Powell, of the U. S. geological survey, made the following statements:

The lower third of the Colorado lies but little above the level of the sea, while the upper two-thirds has an elevation of from 4000 to 8000 feet. Out of this basin or plateau rise snow-clad mountains to an altitude of from 10,000 to 14,000 feet. Hardly any rain falls upon this upper basin of mountains. But in winter immense drifts of snow cover these eternal rocks. When in summer this snow commences to melt, ten thousand cascades and little streams are formed. They plunge down the rocky mountain sides, cut their courses through the immense plateaus, and gradually run as swift rivers through the silent region. They cut deep channels through the rocks, so that the beds of these rivers are variously from 500 to 7000 feet below the general surface of the plateaus. For 200 miles the Green and Grand rivers run in a channel cut to the depth of a mile. The whole upper two-thirds of Colorado is cut up by gorges and canyons, so that the county is almost impassible. There are no evidences that these canyons are caused by upheavals of huge masses of rocks, but they are all caused by the slow but perpetual action of the mountain streams. If the mountains like Mt. Washington were plucked up by the roots, they would not fill the Grand Canyon of the Colorado river. The fall of this river is very great, and differs from 2000 to 200 feet per mile; it is therefore not navigable. Moreover, for long distances along the Colorado river there is no place where a road or farm could be located. For the most part it is entirely unapproachable for that wide distance. These canyons have cut through vast areas of sediment. The white rocks, which become one of nature's mysteries, and which strike can here be witnessed. Nowhere before in the age of long. [illegible] material carried away by the rivers is estimated as a rock 600 feet in depth covering the state of New York. Perhaps within the limits of Arizona, or large as California and Nevada, a vast amount of rock the storms of ages have buried off.

The rivers of Colorado are older than the valleys and mountains. Gradually as the mountains rose, the rivers cut their channels through them. The stratification of these rocks is never sweeping, but always variously broken, rising or falling abruptly for 10,000 feet. These strata are always horizontal, and sometimes there are found 2 rows of regular fragments. The Colorado river carries about as much water as the Ohio at Louisville. Where the rock is soft, it forms a broad, wide river but when it passes through basalt its channel is narrowed down to sixty or seventy feet, and through it this vast volume of water plunges and rushes in a mad, wild, and irresistible stream, that would carry anything before it. Sometimes, when a storm arises and heavy showers fall, this mile deep channel of the river is filled in an incredibly short time to a hight of hundreds of feet, and the torrent sweeps through it at a rate incredible. There are, however, no certain falls of any magnitude in the Colorado.

Most interesting to the explorers are the thousands of ancient ruins found throughout the whole region. These habitations are built of stone, and often reach a hight of seven stories. At the heads of the streams forming the Colorado are the most ancient of these ruins, which is further down in the deep cliffs and canyons they apparently belong to a later period. It seems that the people were driven from the beautiful valleys above to seek protection on these high cliffs, which were better adapted for defense. The Major entered into a general explanation of the improvement found among these ruins.

"He Ain't in No Trance."

New York Tribune.

A country man was once prowling about a railroad station to see what he could discover to satisfy the cravings of an inquiring mind. He stepped into a baggage car which contained a box of exceedingly stalwart Limburger cheese and a musket box, the latter having a strong resemblance to the ordinary rough pine coffin case. Sniffing the pervasive odor of the place for a moment, he stepped over to the side of the musket box, and, jerking his head toward it over his shoulder, remarked with a sagacious wink: "He ain't in no trance." The observation seems to fit the case of the late Senator Thurman, of Ohio.

"Papa, won't you come home to-night?" Macauley asks so that is when you are away," said one of the Ed[illegible] to Joseph A. Blair, as it climbed up[illegible] in the court house at Newark, N. J., [illegible] he was on trial for killing his enachman. The counsel of Mr. Blair who planned this scene is a genius.

Prince Napoleon seems to be getting wisdom as he grows old. He doesn't intend to issue a manifesto.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 4, 1879.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Silver coin, 99½ buying; par selling.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Holiday.

The local wheat market to-day is steadier, and buyers take freely at yesterday's quotations, while holders are firmer in the conviction that prices will again recover. This belief seems to be well founded from the tenor of the article from the *Mark Lane Express* telegraphed us to-day and found in another column.

There is nothing specially new in the local money market, which moves along in the accustomed channels, with a fair demand for the purpose of moving the grain crop and a moderate promptness in remittances from the interior. Rates are persistently maintained at 10@12 per cent per annum, with no indications of any reduction.

The advance on nearly all lines of goods which this state buys from abroad seems to receive no check, and, though hardware shows the rise most plainly, it extends to almost all articles of daily consumption among the people. Sugar was advanced ½ cent more per pound to-day, making a rise of nearly 40 per cent within the past forty days. Canned goods have also been, and are still, advancing. Boots and shoes and cotton goods have the same tendency.

Our province is not to advise the farmers to sell their wheat, or to ask them to refrain from selling, but to give them as nearly as can be obtained, the true condition of the market as well as the facts which indicate the future course of the trade. Whatever good suggestions there are in the following letter, is meant for one who is entirely too prone in his advice to the farmers on this subject:

PORTLAND, Nov. 3, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

If the pretensions of Sam Clarke as an adviser to his farmer constituents can be briefly related, his transferable egotism will repay him to see his name here in print, while truth will receive a new coat of mail that some of his falsehoods are dissipated. He balances before the public as the farmers' friend, and tells them, after consulting with Sibylline leaves, when to sell their wheat and when to withhold from marketing. He assumes to be the great alimentary canal through which the golden grain flows to the suffering and hungered poor of other lands, and like Norton I., emperor of the United States and Mexico, imagines that his edict is the law. His last hallucination is that he has been worth five cents per bushel in good advice to the farming community, which from his hideous fanfare to the aforesaid through the columns of the *Willamette Farmer* imploring them to remit him his dues we do not think they acknowledge. In his commercial column of last week Sam enunciates the following lies, and some of them the farming community, if they did not know Sam, would doubtless, if not contradicted, believe to be true:

"The exporters complain bitterly that the *Willamette Farmer* stands in the way of making as much as they desire."

This is an outcrop of Sam's egotism.

"The farmers are five cents a bushel better off through the country for our services this season."

He thinketh himself Seer, the father of Cereal.

"There were six vessels outside the bar yesterday, several of which were not known to be on the way here."

There were four outside instead, but while the lager beer jerkers and hoodlums knoweth not of many vessels to arrive, the exporters do.

"The lowest figures named in the San Francisco market were $2 10 and $2 15 per cental."

As the highest actual sales there have not as yet exceeded $2 10 on the height of an excited market, such a lie needs nailing to the wall.

"Oregon wheat should at all times be two cents per bushel higher at Portland than San Francisco."

Sam endeavoreth to earn his five cents per bushel from the granger, with an opinion.

One conscientious scrunch flashes through the boom Sam has given to our market, he says:

"Act on your judgment do not take our advice."

If this is intended for his farming friends, they are indeed indebted to him five cents per bushel; but we fear it was meant for the exporter, who does so anyway, and consequently is not particularly valuable.

Clarke has a habit of taking hold of the seat of his own breeches and elevating himself on a high pedestal because no one else will; it suits his purpose just as well to pose as a faultier as anything else. Not content with the duty of the journalist to chronicle passing events, to faithfully represent the present market value of farm products and as far as possible to enlighten the reader with facts by which conclusions are reached, he chooses to jump across the wide domain of the practical and expedient, and sound his fog horn in the mazes of a lurid imagination hoisted to fervor in the effort to earn five cents per bushel from the unsuspecting and amazed grangers. HAMSTRING.

Gold and Stock Company's Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.

Wheat—Firm with good demand at $2@2 05 for choice.

Barley—Firm with fair demand for choice; brewing 90c@$1.

Corn—Large yellow sold at 90c, small $1.

Flour—Quiet and firm.

Wool—Strong.

Eggs—California fresh choice 35c, good ranch 27½@30c; Oregon slow at 27½@30.

Beans—Very little trade.

Potatoes—Sweets, choice 75c, other kinds demoralized.

Oats—Feed, market very weak; small demand for home consumption.

Receipts last 48 hours—4000 qr sks flour, 70,000 ctls wheat, 5000 ctls oats, 2000 sks potatoes, 2500 doz eggs.

Ship Clarence loads to York on owner's account, bark C. L. Taylor loads lumber to Guyaquil.

Tonnage in port—Engaged for wheat, 12,000 miscellaneous, 9000, disengaged 12,000, on way 142,000, last year respectively 27,000, 16,000, 117,000.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

Wheat—Irregular, $1 00@1 05.

Flour—Quiet.

Wool—Strong.

Hides—Strong and active.

Wool—Strong, without quotable change.

Coffee—Strong, without quotable change.

Sugar—Strong, without quotable change.

Molasses—Quiet.

Rice—Quiet.

Tallow—Strong.

Whisky—$1 08.

Pork—Quiet, $10 50@10 62½.

Lard—Steady, 6½@6¾.

Rosin—Steady, $1 50@1 55.

Turpentine—Steady, 30½@31.

Freights—Steady.

SAN FRANCISCO PRODUCE MARKET.

San Francisco, Nov. 4.

Wheat—Quiet, shipping, $1 90@2 00; milling, $2 05@2 10.

Barley—Feed, 80@85c; brewing, 90c@$1.

Oats—Feed, 80@85c; milling, $1 05@1 10.

Corn—Large yellow, 90c@$1; small, $1.

Potatoes—Sweets, 75c; other kinds demoralized.

Onions—$1 25@1 50.

Beans—Bayos, $2 25@2 50; small whites, $2 50@2 75; Lima, $3 25@3 50; pinks, $2 25@2 50; reds, $2 25@2 50; blacks, $2 25@2 50.

Butter—Fresh, 35@37½c; pickled, 25@30c.

Cheese—Fresh, 15@16c; old, 12½@13c.

Eggs—California fresh, 30@35c; Oregon, 27½@30c.

Hops—Quiet, 10@12½c.

Wool—Strong, 20@24c.

Hides—Steady, 8@9c.

Tallow—Steady, 3½@4c.

Provisions—Pork, $18@20; hams, 12@13c; bacon, 11@12c; lard, 10@11c.

Wheat—Firm; shipping, $1 90@2 00; milling, $2 05@2 10.

Flour—Quiet and firm.

Barley—Feed, 80@85c; brewing, 90c@$1.

Oats—Feed, 80@85c; milling, $1 05@1 10.

Corn—Large yellow, 90c@$1; small, $1.

Potatoes—Sweets, 75c; other kinds demoralized.

Onions—$1 25@1 50.

Beans—Bayos, $2 25@2 50; small whites, $2 50@2 75; Lima, $3 25@3 50; pinks, $2 25@2 50; reds, $2 25@2 50; blacks, $2 25@2 50.

Butter—Fresh, 35@37½c; pickled, 25@30c.

Cheese—Fresh, 15@16c; old, 12½@13c.

Eggs—California fresh, 30@35c; Oregon, 27½@30c.

Hops—Quiet, 10@12½c.

Wool—Strong, 20@24c.

Hides—Steady, 8@9c.

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Corn—Large yellow, 90c@$1; small, $1.

Potatoes—Sweets, 75c; other kinds demoralized.

Onions—$1 25@1 50.

Beans—Bayos, $2 25@2 50; small whites, $2 50@2 75; Lima, $3 25@3 50; pinks, $2 25@2 50; reds, $2 25@2 50; blacks, $2 25@2 50.

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Beerbohm English Wheat Report.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Floating cargoes of wheat, and cargoes on passage, quiet and steady. Cargoes on spot, Wheat in Mark Lane, quiet and steady. Wheat in country markets, quiet and steady. English and French country markets, tame. Liverpool spot, firmly held.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS TO MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4—Arrived—Sr Oity of Sydney Auckland; 4th inst, Nigeria, ship Gold Hunter, Nanaimo; 1st, B Bk, Seattle; 3d, other Lumm Utter, Coos Bay.

Sailed—Br bk Colcheth, Liverpool; Gr bk Alma, Honolulu; 3d, Am s Oriental, Yokohama; Br bk Cardoch, Portland; 4th, Am s Arcadia, Sydney.

NEW CASTLE, N. S. W., Sept. 29—Sailed, Br bk Arthur Grey, Portland, Or.

PORT GAMBLE, Nov. 3—Arrived—Ship Dashing Wave, San Francisco.

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 4—Arrived—Bark Comet, Wilson, San Francisco.

Sailed—Bark Nonpareil, Bark Iowa, Callao; Bk Mary A. Reed, Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4—Arrived—Br ship Cumberland, Queenstown, Oct. 12; Sailed, Br bk Cardoch, Portland, O.

NEW CASTLE, N. S. W., Sept. 29—Sailed, Br bk Arthur Grey, Portland, Or.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4—Arrived—Ship Dashing Wave, San Francisco.

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 4—Arrived—Bark Comet, Wilson, San Francisco.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4—Sailed, Br bk Cardoch, Portland, O.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.

MORNING BOARD.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Con Cala [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Con Va [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crown Point	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gould & Curry	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hale & Norcross	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Julia	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mexican	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Overman	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Con	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]

AFTERNOON BOARD.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Belcher	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Con Cala	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Con Va	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crown Point	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gould & Curry	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hale & Norcross	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Julia	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mexican	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Overman	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Con	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]

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HAVING SOLD ALL THE OLD STOCK OF Light Harness, I have just received a

Fresh Lot of Fine Pleasure and Trotting Harness of Every Variety,

Which will be sold at REDUCED rates. Large stock of HAMOIS and FRINGES. 81042 m

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And ARE THE MOST PERFECT FITTING."

In putting on or taking off Overalls, the strain on the crotch often causes them to rip; and to remedy this we are making a continuous rip of cloth, extending the entire length of both sides of the Overall from the crotch and secured through every point. Under [illegible] improvement. Be sure that you get the genuine. Look for the Red Tag with the Trade Mark and Take no other.

Otherwise the Trade Mark and Take no other.

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OLDS & SUMMERS,

Dealers in all kinds of

Crockery Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Stock.

COAL OIL A SPECIALTY

[illegible]

DuBOIS & KING,

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They are Warranted to Color more goods, and Faster Colors than any other Dyes.

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It purifies the Blood.
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It regulates the Bowels.
It strengthens the Stomach.

It gives vivality in place of lassitude; cheerfulness in place of gloom, and roseat vigor in place of debility.

Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Disordered Liver, Constipation, Nervous Affections, General Debility, in short all the numerous diseases and disorders caused by impure blood are speedily conquered by this powerful corrector, the chief and severe gun of all ancient or modern medical discoveries—KING OF THE BLOOD.

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It banishes PIMPLES, SALT RHEUM, SCALY ERUPTIONS, ULCERS, SCALD HEAD, FEVER SORES and all SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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It disperses TUMORS and CANCERS without the Surgeon's knife.

It cures DROPSY, general or partial.

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It eradicates the effects of Mineral Poisons, and establishes a sound constitution.

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